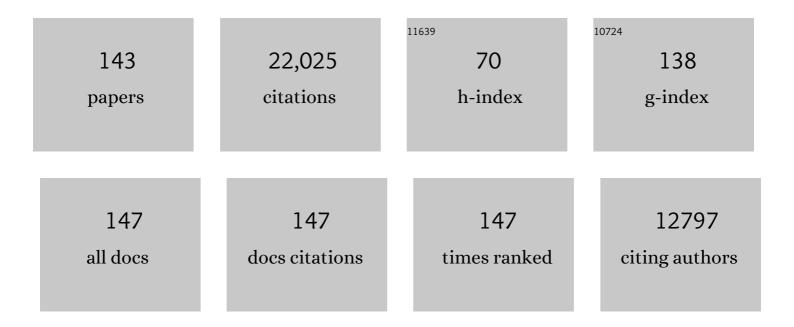
Jerry Silver

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Regeneration beyond the glial scar. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2004, 5, 146-156.	4.9	2,685
2	CNS injury, glial scars, and inflammation: Inhibitory extracellular matrices and regeneration failure. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 209, 294-301.	2.0	880
3	Regeneration of adult axons in white matter tracts of the central nervous system. Nature, 1997, 390, 680-683.	13.7	752
4	Sulfated proteoglycans in astroglial barriers inhibit neurite outgrowth in vitro. Experimental Neurology, 1990, 109, 111-130.	2.0	709
5	PTPÏ <i>f</i> Is a Receptor for Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycan, an Inhibitor of Neural Regeneration. Science, 2009, 326, 592-596.	6.0	586
6	Axonal guidance during development of the great cerebral commissures: Descriptive and experimental studies, in vivo, on the role of preformed glial pathways. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1982, 210, 10-29.	0.9	564
7	Robust Regeneration of Adult Sensory Axons in Degenerating White Matter of the Adult Rat Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 5810-5822.	1.7	563
8	The Biology of Regeneration Failure and Success After Spinal Cord Injury. Physiological Reviews, 2018, 98, 881-917.	13.1	540
9	Functional regeneration beyond the glial scar. Experimental Neurology, 2014, 253, 197-207.	2.0	532
10	Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Glial Scarring and Progressive Cavitation: <i>In Vivo</i> and <i>In Vitro</i> Analysis of Inflammation-Induced Secondary Injury after CNS Trauma. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 8182-8198.	1.7	518
11	The role of extracellular matrix in CNS regeneration. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2007, 17, 120-127.	2.0	432
12	Injury-Induced Proteoglycans Inhibit the Potential for Laminin-Mediated Axon Growth on Astrocytic Scars. Experimental Neurology, 1995, 136, 32-43.	2.0	428
13	Pet-1 ETS Gene Plays a Critical Role in 5-HT Neuron Development and Is Required for Normal Anxiety-like and Aggressive Behavior. Neuron, 2003, 37, 233-247.	3.8	428
14	Guidance of optic axons in vivo by a preformed adhesive pathway on neuroepithelial endfeet. Developmental Biology, 1984, 106, 485-499.	0.9	391
15	Molecular and cellular characterization of the glial roof plate of the spinal cord and optic tectum: A possible role for a proteoglycan in the development of an axon barrier. Developmental Biology, 1990, 138, 359-376.	0.9	387
16	Modulation of the proteoglycan receptor PTPσ promotes recovery after spinal cord injury. Nature, 2015, 518, 404-408.	13.7	385
17	Changing role of forebrain astrocytes during development, regenerative failure, and induced regeneration upon transplantation. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1986, 251, 23-43.	0.9	369
18	Functional regeneration of respiratory pathways after spinal cord injury. Nature, 2011, 475, 196-200.	13.7	344

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19	A mechanism for the guidance and topographic patterning of retinal ganglion cell axons. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1980, 189, 101-111.	0.9	311
20	Another Barrier to Regeneration in the CNS: Activated Macrophages Induce Extensive Retraction of Dystrophic Axons through Direct Physical Interactions. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 9330-9341.	1.7	304
21	Maturation of astrocytes in vitro alters the extent and molecular basis of neurite outgrowth. Developmental Biology, 1990, 138, 377-390.	0.9	297
22	Combining an Autologous Peripheral Nervous System "Bridge" and Matrix Modification by Chondroitinase Allows Robust, Functional Regeneration beyond a Hemisection Lesion of the Adult Rat Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 7405-7415.	1.7	284
23	Chondroitinase ABC Digestion of the Perineuronal Net Promotes Functional Collateral Sprouting in the Cuneate Nucleus after Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 4406-4414.	1.7	276
24	Leukocyte Common Antigen-Related Phosphatase Is a Functional Receptor for Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycan Axon Growth Inhibitors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 14051-14066.	1.7	268
25	Central Nervous System Regenerative Failure: Role of Oligodendrocytes, Astrocytes, and Microglia. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2015, 7, a020602.	2.3	258
26	Studies on the Development and Behavior of the Dystrophic Growth Cone, the Hallmark of Regeneration Failure, in an In Vitro Model of the Glial Scar and after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 6531-6539.	1.7	255
27	Cell and molecular analysis of the developing and adult mouse subventricular zone of the cerebral hemispheres. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1995, 361, 249-266.	0.9	244
28	Activated Macrophages and the Blood–Brain Barrier: Inflammation after CNS Injury Leads to Increases in Putative Inhibitory Molecules. Experimental Neurology, 1997, 148, 587-603.	2.0	241
29	Axonal guidance during development of the optic nerve: The role of pigmented epithelia and other extrinsic factors. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1981, 202, 521-538.	0.9	228
30	Astrocytes Regulate Microglial Phagocytosis of Senile Plaque Cores of Alzheimer's Disease. Experimental Neurology, 1998, 149, 329-340.	2.0	221
31	Glial cell extracellular matrix: boundaries for axon growth in development and regeneration. Cell and Tissue Research, 1997, 290, 379-384.	1.5	220
32	Studies on the development of the eye cup and optic nerve in normal mice and in mutants with congenital optic nerve aplasia. Developmental Biology, 1979, 68, 175-190.	0.9	205
33	ls astrocyte laminin involved in axon guidance in the mammalian CNS?. Developmental Biology, 1988, 130, 774-785.	0.9	205
34	Overcoming Macrophage-Mediated Axonal Dieback Following CNS Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 9967-9976.	1.7	196
35	Chronic Enhancement of the Intrinsic Growth Capacity of Sensory Neurons Combined with the Degradation of Inhibitory Proteoglycans Allows Functional Regeneration of Sensory Axons through the Dorsal Root Entry Zone in the Mammalian Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 8066-8076.	1.7	189
36	Immunocytochemical demonstration of early appearing astroglial structures that form boundaries and pathways along axon tracts in the fetal brain. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1993, 328, 415-436.	0.9	188

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37	Studies on the factors that govern directionality of axonal growth in the embryonic optic nerve and at the chiasm of mice. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1984, 223, 238-251.	0.9	180
38	A Novel DNA Enzyme Reduces Glycosaminoglycan Chains in the Glial Scar and Allows Microtransplanted Dorsal Root Ganglia Axons to Regenerate beyond Lesions in the Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 1393-1397.	1.7	174
39	High-resolution intravital imaging reveals that blood-derived macrophages but not resident microglia facilitate secondary axonal dieback in traumatic spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2014, 254, 109-120.	2.0	170
40	Adult NG2+ Cells Are Permissive to Neurite Outgrowth and Stabilize Sensory Axons during Macrophage-Induced Axonal Dieback after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 255-265.	1.7	169
41	Astrocyte-Associated Fibronectin Is Critical for Axonal Regeneration in Adult White Matter. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 9282-9290.	1.7	168
42	Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycans Are Associated with the Lesions of Alzheimer's Disease. Experimental Neurology, 1993, 121, 149-152.	2.0	163
43	Light-Induced Rescue of Breathing after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 11862-11870.	1.7	163
44	Increased chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan expression in denervated brainstem targets following spinal cord injury creates a barrier to axonal regeneration overcome by chondroitinase ABC and neurotrophin-3. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 209, 426-445.	2.0	160
45	Chapter 23 The extracellular matrix in axon regeneration. Progress in Brain Research, 2002, 137, 333-349.	0.9	136
46	Electrical stimulation of intact peripheral sensory axons in rats promotes outgrowth of their central projections. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 210, 238-247.	2.0	136
47	β-Amyloid of Alzheimer's Disease Induces Reactive Gliosis That Inhibits Axonal Outgrowth. Experimental Neurology, 1993, 124, 289-298.	2.0	132
48	Multipotent Adult Progenitor Cells Prevent Macrophage-Mediated Axonal Dieback and Promote Regrowth after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 944-953.	1.7	132
49	"Targeting astrocytes in CNS injury and disease: A translational research approach― Progress in Neurobiology, 2016, 144, 173-187.	2.8	130
50	Studies on cell migration and axon guidance in the developing distal auditory system of the mouse. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1983, 215, 359-369.	0.9	129
51	Complement Depletion Reduces Macrophage Infiltration and Activation during Wallerian Degeneration and Axonal Regeneration. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 6713-6722.	1.7	126
52	Entrapment via Synaptic-Like Connections between NG2 Proteoglycan+ Cells and Dystrophic Axons in the Lesion Plays a Role in Regeneration Failure after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 16369-16384.	1.7	116
53	Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycans Potently Inhibit Invasion and Serve as a Central Organizer of the Brain Tumor Microenvironment. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 15603-15617.	1.7	112
54	Reduction of Extraneural Scarring by ADCON-T/N after Surgical Intervention. Neurosurgery, 1996, 38, 976-984.	0.6	107

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55	A POTENT INHIBITOR OF NEURITE OUTGROWTH THAT PREDOMINATES IN THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX OF REACTIVE ASTROCYTES. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 1996, 14, 153-175.	0.7	106
56	Precursors of neurons, neuroglia, and ependymal cells in the CNS: What are they? Where are they from? How do they get where they are going?. Glia, 2003, 43, 6-18.	2.5	103
57	Astrocyte-polymer implants promote regeneration of dorsal root fibers into the adult mammalian spinal cord. Experimental Neurology, 1990, 109, 57-69.	2.0	102
58	The Unusual Response of Serotonergic Neurons after CNS Injury: Lack of Axonal Dieback and Enhanced Sprouting within the Inhibitory Environment of the Glial Scar. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 5605-5616.	1.7	98
59	Unique Changes of Ganglion Cell Growth Cone Behavior Following Cell Adhesion Molecule Perturbations: A Time-Lapse Study of the Living Retina. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 1995, 6, 433-449.	1.0	97
60	Nerve Regeneration Restores Supraspinal Control of Bladder Function after Complete Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 10591-10606.	1.7	97
61	The Critical Role of Basement Membrane-Independent Laminin γ1 Chain during Axon Regeneration in the CNS. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 3144-3160.	1.7	96
62	Multiple Factors Govern Intraretinal Axon Guidance: A Time-Lapse Study. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 1995, 6, 413-432.	1.0	94
63	The role of proteoglycans in Schwann cell/astrocyte interactions and in regeneration failure at PNS/CNS interfaces. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2005, 28, 18-29.	1.0	94
64	Chapter 11 Proteoglycans and other repulsive molecules in glial boundaries during development and regeneration of the nervous system. Progress in Brain Research, 1996, 108, 149-163.	0.9	90
65	Establishment and neurite outgrowth properties of neonatal and adult rat olfactory bulb glial cell lines. Brain Research, 1993, 619, 199-213.	1.1	89
66	Inhibitory molecules in development and regeneration. Journal of Neurology, 1994, 242, S22-S24.	1.8	88
67	The glial scar is more than just astrocytes. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 286, 147-149.	2.0	79
68	Immature astrocytes promote CNS axonal regeneration when combined with chondroitinase ABC. Developmental Neurobiology, 2010, 70, 826-841.	1.5	78
69	Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor Function Is Required for the Orderly Projection of Ganglion Cell Axons in the Developing Mammalian Retina. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 1996, 8, 120-128.	1.0	77
70	Large animal and primate models of spinal cord injury for the testing of novel therapies. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 269, 154-168.	2.0	75
71	Formation of the retinal ganglion cell and optic fiber layers. Journal of Neurobiology, 1991, 22, 85-96.	3.7	73
72	Perturbing chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan signaling through LAR and PTP $\ddot{l}f$ receptors promotes a beneficial inflammatory response following spinal cord injury. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 90.	3.1	73

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73	Contributions of chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans to neurodevelopment, injury, and cancer. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2014, 27, 171-178.	2.0	71
74	New insights into glial scar formation after spinal cord injury. Cell and Tissue Research, 2022, 387, 319-336.	1.5	70
75	Intravenous multipotent adult progenitor cell treatment decreases inflammation leading to functional recovery following spinal cord injury. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16795.	1.6	63
76	Chapter 45 Transplantation of immature and mature astrocytes and their effect on scar formation in the lesioned central nervous system. Progress in Brain Research, 1988, 78, 353-361.	0.9	62
77	Regional Differences in Reactive Gliosis Induced by Substrate-Bound β-Amyloid. Experimental Neurology, 1994, 130, 56-66.	2.0	59
78	Glial fibrillary acidic protein is necessary for mature astrocytes to react to ?-amyloid. , 1999, 25, 390-403.		58
79	Rapid and robust restoration of breathing long after spinal cord injury. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4843.	5.8	58
80	Demonstrating efficacy in preclinical studies of cellular therapies for spinal cord injury — How much is enough?. Experimental Neurology, 2013, 248, 30-44.	2.0	52
81	Modulation of proteoglycan receptor PTPσ enhances MMP-2 activity to promote recovery from multiple sclerosis. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4126.	5.8	49
82	Abnormal development of the suprachiasmatic nuclei of the hypothalamus in a strain of genetically anophthalmic mice. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1977, 176, 589-606.	0.9	47
83	Growth pattern of pioneering chick spinal cord axons. Developmental Biology, 1987, 123, 375-388.	0.9	47
84	Modulation of Receptor Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase Sigma Increases Chondroitin Sulfate Proteoglycan Degradation through Cathepsin B Secretion to Enhance Axon Outgrowth. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 5399-5414.	1.7	47
85	Serotonergic Neurons Migrate Radially through the Neuroepithelium by Dynamin-Mediated Somal Translocation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 420-430.	1.7	46
86	Combinatory repair strategy to promote axon regeneration and functional recovery after chronic spinal cord injury. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 9018.	1.6	45
87	Development of intersecting CNS fiber tracts: The corpus callosum and its perforating fiber pathway. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1988, 272, 177-190.	0.9	44
88	LAR and PTPσ receptors are negative regulators of oligodendrogenesis and oligodendrocyte integrity in spinal cord injury. Glia, 2019, 67, 125-145.	2.5	44
89	Multipotent embryonic spinal cord stem cells expanded by endothelial factors and Shh/RA promote functional recovery after spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2008, 209, 510-522.	2.0	42
90	Death of the subcallosal glial sling is correlated with formation of the cavum septi pellucidi. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1988, 272, 191-202.	0.9	41

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91	Peripheral Nerve Transplantation Combined with Acidic Fibroblast Growth Factor and Chondroitinase Induces Regeneration and Improves Urinary Function in Complete Spinal Cord Transected Adult Mice. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0139335.	1.1	41
92	Effects of ovariectomy on the binding of [125I]-αbungarotoxin (2.2 and 3.3) to the suprachiasmatic nucleus of the hypothalamus: An in vivo autoradiographic analysis. Brain Research, 1982, 247, 355-364.	1.1	40
93	Beyond the Glial Scar. , 1999, , 55-II.		39
94	Phasic inhibition as a mechanism for generation of rapid respiratory rhythms. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 12815-12820.	3.3	38
95	Effects of gonadal steroids on the in vivo binding of [125I]α-bungarotoxin to the suprachiasmatic nucleus. Brain Research, 1984, 290, 67-75.	1.1	37
96	The effect of long-term release of Shh from implanted biodegradable microspheres on recovery from spinal cord injury in mice. Biomaterials, 2012, 33, 2892-2901.	5.7	37
97	NG2+ Progenitors Derived From Embryonic Stem Cells Penetrate Glial Scar and Promote Axonal Outgrowth Into White Matter After Spinal Cord Injury. Stem Cells Translational Medicine, 2015, 4, 401-411.	1.6	37
98	A Latent Propriospinal Network Can Restore Diaphragm Function after High Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Cell Reports, 2017, 21, 654-665.	2.9	37
99	Regenerative Failure: A Potential Mechanism for Neuritic Dystrophy in Alzheimer's Disease. Experimental Neurology, 1996, 142, 103-110.	2.0	36
100	Enhanced regeneration and functional recovery after spinal root avulsion by manipulation of the proteoglycan receptor PTPl f . Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 14923.	1.6	35
101	A comparison of the regeneration potential of dorsal root fibers into gray or white matter of the adult rat spinal cord. Experimental Neurology, 1990, 109, 90-97.	2.0	32
102	Fibronectin Inhibits Chronic Pain Development after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 589-599.	1.7	32
103	Extravascular CX3CR1 ⁺ Cells Extend Intravascular Dendritic Processes into Intact Central Nervous System Vessel Lumen. Microscopy and Microanalysis, 2013, 19, 778-790.	0.2	32
104	Regulation of autophagy by inhibitory CSPG interactions with receptor PTP I_f and its impact on plasticity and regeneration after spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 328, 113276.	2.0	32
105	Lmx1b is required at multiple stages to build expansive serotonergic axon architectures. ELife, 2019, 8, .	2.8	32
106	Keratan Sulfate Proteoglycan Phosphacan Regulates Mossy Fiber Outgrowth and Regeneration. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 462-473.	1.7	30
107	Crystallin synthesis in the lens rudiment of a strain of mice with congenital anophthalmia. Experimental Eye Research, 1983, 36, 551-557.	1.2	29
108	Treatments to restore respiratory function after spinal cord injury and their implications for regeneration, plasticity and adaptation. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 235, 18-25.	2.0	28

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109	Adult axon regeneration in adult CNS white matter. Trends in Neurosciences, 1998, 21, 515.	4.2	25
110	Investigation of circadian rhythms in a genetically anophthalmic mouse strain: Correlation of activity patterns with suprachiasmatic nuclei hypogenesis. Journal of Comparative Physiology A: Neuroethology, Sensory, Neural, and Behavioral Physiology, 1982, 149, 333-338.	0.7	24
111	Astrocyte Transplantation Induces Callosal Regeneration in Postnatal Acallosal Mice. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1987, 495, 185-205.	1.8	24
112	A Role for Tectal Midline Glia in the Unilateral Containment of Retinocollicular Axons. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 8344-8355.	1.7	22
113	Systemically treating spinal cord injury. Science, 2015, 348, 285-286.	6.0	22
114	A route for direct retinal input to the preoptic hypothalamus: Dendritic projections into the optic chiasm. American Journal of Anatomy, 1979, 155, 391-401.	0.9	20
115	Cathepsins in neuronal plasticity. Neural Regeneration Research, 2021, 16, 26.	1.6	18
116	Development of the outer plexiform layer in albino rats. Current Eye Research, 1982, 2, 295-299.	0.7	17
117	Discovery of 1,2,3-Triazole Derivatives for Multimodality PET/CT/Cryoimaging of Myelination in the Central Nervous System. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2017, 60, 987-999.	2.9	16
118	A <scp>metaâ€analysis</scp> of functional outcomes in rat sciatic nerve injury models. Microsurgery, 2021, 41, 286-295.	0.6	16
119	Cortical development and topographic maps: patterns of cell dispersion in developing cerebral cortex. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 1994, 4, 108-111.	2.0	15
120	Shedding light on restoring respiratory function after spinal cord injury. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2009, 2, 18.	1.4	15
121	Oncomodulin affords limited regeneration to injured sensory axons in vitro and in vivo. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 233, 708-716.	2.0	15
122	CNS Regeneration: Only on One Condition. Current Biology, 2009, 19, R444-R446.	1.8	13
123	Novel ¹⁸ F-Labeled Radioligands for Positron Emission Tomography Imaging of Myelination in the Central Nervous System. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2019, 62, 4902-4914.	2.9	13
124	Failure of the subcallosal sling to develop after embryonic x-irradiation is correlated with absence of the cavum septi. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1990, 299, 462-469.	0.9	11
125	Development and aging of the eye in mice with inherited optic nerve aplasia: Histopathological studies. Experimental Eye Research, 1984, 38, 257-266.	1.2	9
126	Neurite Outgrowth Assay. Bio-protocol, 2016, 6, .	0.2	9

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127	Much Ado about Nogo. Neuron, 2010, 66, 619-621.	3.8	8
128	An adult-stage transcriptional program for survival of serotonergic connectivity. Cell Reports, 2022, 39, 110711.	2.9	8
129	Does CNS Myelin Inhibit Axon Regeneration?. Neuroscientist, 1999, 5, 12-18.	2.6	6
130	Inverted Xenopus eye primordia develop into anatomically inverted eyes. Developmental Biology, 1981, 86, 510-514.	0.9	5
131	Prelesion but Not Postlesion Inflammation Plus Proteoglycan Degradation Results in Functional Regeneration. Neurosurgery, 2005, 57, 405-405.	0.6	5
132	Transplantation of Neural Tissue from Fetuses. Science, 1987, 235, 1307-1308.	6.0	5
133	GLIAL CELLS, INFLAMMATION, AND CNS TRAUMA. , 2008, , 59-94.		3
134	Intravital imaging of immune cells and their interactions with other cell types in the spinal cord: Experiments with multicolored moving cells. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 320, 112972.	2.0	3
135	Histomorphometry in Peripheral Nerve Regeneration: Comparison of Different Axon Counting Methods. Journal of Surgical Research, 2021, 268, 354-362.	0.8	3
136	Perspectives on "the biology of spinal cord regeneration success and failure― Neural Regeneration Research, 2018, 13, 1358.	1.6	3
137	Contributions of the Bunge Laboratory. Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine, 2008, 31, 270-271.	0.7	1
138	Disrupting protein tyrosine phosphatase σ does not prevent sympathetic axonal dieback following myocardial infarction. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 276, 1-4.	2.0	1
139	Targeting the cytoskeleton with an FDA approved drug to promote recovery after spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2018, 306, 260-262.	2.0	1
140	Effects of the glial scar and extracellular matrix molecules on axon regeneration. , 0, , 390-404.		0
141	Effects of the glial scar and extracellular matrix molecules on axon regeneration. , 0, , 376-391.		0
142	Adult Sensory Neurons Regenerate Axons Through Adult CNS White Matter: Implications for Functional Restoration After SCI. Topics in Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation, 2000, 6, 27-41.	0.8	0
143	Glial Cell Extracellular Matrix in Alzheimer's Disease. , 1995, , 158-170.		0